

NOTES ON A FEW INTERESTING BLATTIDAE FROM
GUATEMALA, WITH THE DESCRIPTION
OF A NEW SPECIES
(ORTHOPTERA)

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PSEUDOMOPINAE

Anisopygia jocosicluna Saussure

1893. *A[nisopygia] jocosicluna* Saussure, Soc. Ent., Zurich, viii, p. 57. [[♂], Guatemala.]

Vicinity of Guatemala City, 1 ♀, [Hebard Cln.].

At the time Saussure and Zehntner described and figured the male sex, recording it from Capetillo, Guatemala, those authors described *Temnapteryx guatemalae*¹ from a female and numerous immature individuals taken in Guatemala City. It appears more than probable that the opposite sexes of one species were represented, but in the absence of a series representing both sexes we are not able to establish definitely this synonymy.

We believe the female before us to represent *jocosicluna*, though it agrees with the female of *guatemalae* as described. The supra-anal plate is minutely incised mesad, but is subchitinous medio-longitudinally from that point to near its base. Length of body, 10.2; length of pronotum, 3; width of pronotum, 4; length of tegmen, 3.1 mm.

Chromatonotus agunae new species (Text figures 1, 2 and 3.)

This species is closely related to *C. lamprus* Hebard, agreeing rather with *C. notatus* (Brunner) only in the slightly broader pale cephalic margin of the pronotum. The male genitalia are distinctive.

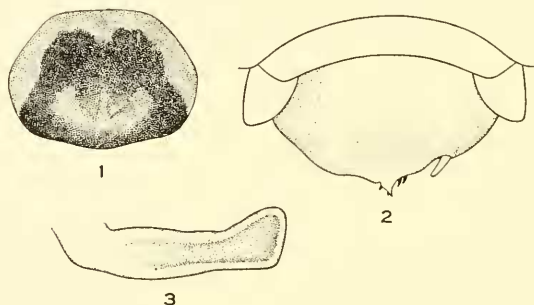
Type.—♂; Aguna, Department of Escuintla, Guatemala. Elevation, 650 meters. [Hebard Collection, Type no. 863.]

This specimen shows all the generic features originally described,² in addition we note the following. Size small, form slender, much as in *lamprus*.

¹ Biol. Cent.-Amer., Orth., i, p. 53, (1893).

² Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc., no. 4, p. 45, (1920).

Interocular width slightly over three-quarters that between antennal sockets, as in that species.³ Supra-anal plate weakly transverse, length slightly over half proximal width, free margins nearly straight, convergent to weakly bilobate distal portion, which is less strongly chitinous and is supplied with long hairs. Cerci small, elongate and slender (having eleven joints), the sutures well marked, the dorsal surface flat; generally as in *lamprus*. Concealed genitalia as follows. From the base of the sinistral cercus an elongate, somewhat irregular, chitinous finger extends two-thirds the distance across the anal chamber, expanding slightly dorsad at its rounded apex, its caudal surface moderately concave throughout.⁴ Subgenital plate rather strongly convex except in small meso-distal area, where it is weakly concave; surface supplied with elongate scattered hairs; free margins evenly convergent and showing very slight convexity to median fourth, which section is symmetrically trapezoidal with angles rounded. Sinistral style situated at base of



Chromatonotus agunae new species. Fig. 1. Dorsal view of pronotum. Fig. 2. Ventral view of subgenital plate. Fig. 3. Caudal view of concealed sinistral genital process. (All much enlarged.)

this median and produced portion, minute, simple, cylindrical, very feebly tapering to the rounded apex, about three times as long as its basal width. Dextral style situated at dextral angle of produced portion, minute, rounded, conical, slightly longer than broad, terminating in a minute but stout spine, which is slightly decurved, the dorsal surface of the style occupied by a similar, but smaller, spine, while the margin of the plate, just sinistrad of the base of this style is armed with three similar spines. Limb armament, pulvilli, tarsal claws and arolia as characteristic of the genus.

Head blackish carob brown, ocellar spots buffy. Antennae proximad buckthorn brown, becoming darker in remaining portions. Mouthparts, maxillary palpi and limbs ochraceous-buff tinged with tawny, the maxillary

³ Ocellar spots not conspicuous, probably because this specimen is a dried alcoholic.

⁴ Soft integument unfortunately conceals the dextral specialization.

palpi with distal joints darkened. Ventral surface of abdomen buckthorn brown. Pronotum much as in *notatus*; shining, with cephalic margin rather narrowly and lateral margins more broadly ochraceous-buff; remaining portions blackish carob brown except for a large, transverse area of ochraceous-buff meso-caudad, the outline of which is vague, but its form appreciably rounded trapezoidal.⁵ Tegmina as in *lamprus*, translucent suffused with prout's brown, this regularly distributed but deepest at the humeral trunk, except the costal margin which is broadly buffy, the transition to the darker portions of the tegmina gradual. Wings transparent, very weakly tinged with prout's brown, this heaviest in area of costal veins to near their apices. Dorsal surface of abdomen buckthorn brown, darkened laterad but margined with ochraceous-buff. Cerci ochraceous-buff weakly suffused with prout's brown in proximal portions dorsad, prout's brown ventrad.

Length of body, 9.3; length of pronotum, 2.9; width of pronotum, 3.7; length of tegmen, 11; length of caudal tibia, 4.6; length of caudal metatarsus, 2 mm.

Large series of two species of the genus before us show that there is little variation in the distinctive male genitalia developed in each. In other respects close general similarity is shown by the known species of *Chromatonotus*.

The type is unique.

BLATTINAE

Periplaneta australasiae (Fabricius)

Guatemala City, 2 adults.

Periplaneta americana (Linnaeus)

Guatemala City, 1 ♂.

PANCHLORINAE

Leucophaea maderae (Fabricius)

Guatemala City, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Pycnoscelus surinamensis (Linnaeus)

Guatemala City, 4 ♀, 3 juv.

BLABERINAE

Archimandrita tessellata Rehn

Guatemala City, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, [Paris Museum and Hebard Cln.].

All of these specimens are heavily tessellate. All show a

⁵ The broad base forming the cephalic margin is seen to be invaded on each side by a weak suffusion from the darker area cephalad.

pronotal marking not found in any of the Costa Rican or Panamanian material we have seen. The caudal margin of the pronotum between the shoulders is blackish brown, this gradually broadening at the shoulders and then as gradually disappearing. In the female this marking does not broaden at the shoulders. This feature gives to the material a distinctive appearance, but detailed comparison fails to show any other difference from the typical series. It is of interest to note that, between the region in which this material was taken and the previously known distribution of the species, far to the southward, all specimens of the genus we have seen from Nicaragua have represented a distinct species, *marmorata* of Stoll.

Blaberus trapezoideus Burmeister

Guatemala City, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv. ♂, [Paris Museum and Hebard Cln.].

CORYDIINAE

Holocompsa nitidula (Fabricius)

Guatemala City, 2 ♀, [Paris Museum and Hebard Cln.].

Aguna, Escuintla, 650 meters, 1 ♀, [Hebard Cln.].

Holocompsa azteca Saussure

Guatemala City, 1 ♀, [Paris Museum].